METER SYSTEM FAVORED

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT SUBCOM-

MITTEE IS AT LAST MADE.

Be No Meters-The Cost to the Gas

Companies-A Ten-Cent Rate.

he might send in a minority report. Noth-

to its first pledge that meters would not be

forced on the people and that, as a first

step, the city might put in registers at dif-

ferent portions of the city to record the

pressure in order to arrive at what would

be an equitable reduction to make in the

rates charged by the company to consum-

ers on the basis of a four-ounce pressure

at the point of consumption. While this

would not tell what the pressure would be

in the homes of consumers, it would give

figures which would indicate it very nearly.

CITY ATTORNEY TALKS.

en than Mr. Johnson was. He said: "All

this talk of meters is 'tommy-rot' and

it. We are pledged against meters and we

will respect our pledges. No change can

possibly be made without an ordinance and

I know there is not a member of the Council

will stand by our guns and compel the gas

companies to either give the gas they re-

The managers of the two gas companies

refused to discuss the report or disclose any

of their plans. The report provides that the

meters shall be installed and furnished by

the companies at their own expense, and,

in discussing this feature of the report,

John R. Pearson said that some idea could

be had of the expense that would fall on

the companies when each meter costs from

\$12 to \$14 and there are nearly 27,000 con-

Mr. Bement Lyman, of the Consumers'

Company, refused to talk about the report,

saying that such action by him would be

discourteous to his fellow-directors. He said.

however, that while the company could not

hope to offer the people any more gas than

was being furnished at present, he felt cer-

tain that if meters were introducd it would

sumers in the city.

ceive money for or make no charges."

City Attorney Kern was more outspok-

meetings.

Established 1853. Sole Agents Butterick Patterns. Indiana's Greatest Distributer of Dry Goods Carpets, Furniture and Housefurnishings.

# \$10 Suit For \$5.98

A lot of just 50 Ladies' Suits, in blue and black cheviot serge, taffeta silk-lined jackets and skirts, up to date in every respect. A good \$10 suit, and a bargain, for ...

> \$5.98 -Second Floor.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

#### Drugs First Quality PROVES A RARE TREAT TO A LARGE POPULAR PRICES.

Washington and Pennsylvania Sts. Open all Night.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Frank V. Steele has just returned from a four days' trip through Illinois with the Schumann concert and opera company. Mr. Steele has been engaged to instruct the company in grand opera.-Terre Haute Ex-

The last two performances of the Grand | tions, but one which was presented in a Stock Company in "A Wife's Peril" this way that reflects the greatest credit on evafternoon and to-night will entertain large ery one concerned. Added to these were is to be one of exceptional attractiveness when the stock company will be seen in "The Charity Ball." The advance sale for the opening performance Monday night is

"The High Rollers" will close one of the best weeks the Empire has had this season with to-day's two performances. The Tuxedo Club will be next week's attraction, be ginning Monday matinee. Rosa and Hart, the songstresses, with their Dutch pickan-innies, the two Fantas, Walt Terry, the dancer, and a number of others of ability are included in the roster.

To-night at English's the excellent company headed by Richard Golden and Hudson Liston will be sent in "In Paradise," a comedy adapted from the French by Louis Harrison. This is the play which had a run of two months at the Bijou Theater, New York, and which was obliged to break off an engagement that was coining money owing to the theater having been leased to other performers. The play is said to be full of comical situations, smart dialogue and jolly good fun. The sale of seats for the engagement has been very large.

"Fritz In a Madhouse" will close its engagement at the Park this afternoon and to-night. Lottie Gilson and her clever songs have been the magnet for the past two days at the Park. Of course the Jeffries-Sharkey fight returns overshadowed everything else ed to the director so well that all of the last night, though Miss Gilson managed to hold her own even against the pugilistic news from New York. Next week the Park erato, con moto, allegro energico," might has one of its best attractions in Hyde's Comedians and Helene Mora, Miss Mora is singing several new songs this season. The vaudeville bill offered by this organization is new throughout.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mr. Lawis Wallace Cooper is visiting i Mrs. Anatt, of Wochester, O., is visiting

The Saturday dances at the Country Club

Mrs. Edmund C. Gall will entertain the Familie Club Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Judah have returned to the city and are at the Denison.

Dr. George M. Clinton, of New York city, is the guest of his cousin, James H. Keenan. Mrs. Morris Black will give a recital in this city Nov. 22 before the Matinee Musi-

Miss Josephine Gray, of Muncie, will come to-day to visit her sister, Mrs. Lynn B. Mrs. C. C. Ferguson, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her mother on North Meridian Mrs. Durbin, of Zanesville, O., will come next week to visit her sister, Mrs. Chapman A masquerade party will be given at the Woodruff Place clubhouse Saturday even-Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Goodwin are visiting their son, Mr. E. M. Goodwin, and family at Terre Haute. Mrs. H. N. Kelsey and children, of Evanston, Ill., are the guests of Mrs. B. C. Kelsey on Ash street.

morrow afternoon. Mrs. Joseph Joiner will observe the Mondays in November as her day at home. cards have been issued. Mrs. F. R. Rell, Mrs. P. Hunton and Mrs. Dent, all of Union City, are visiting Mrs.

our at the Second Presbyterian Church to-

N. P. Pangborn, 1115 North Illinois street. Mrs. Hugh Reed, who has been visiting her brothers, the Messrs. Furguson, at the Hotel English, has returned to her home in The Daughters of the Revolution will give

a musicale Dec. 22, and will have Mme. Julia Rive-King, planist, as the special at- tal and physical accomplishment being al-The executive board of the Free Kinder-garten Society will meet Monday at 2:30 p. m., with Mrs. John H. Holliday, 1121 North

Meridian street. Mrs. E. M. Churchman received informaly yesterday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. ngram Fletcher, and her sister, Mrs. Eliza

Fletcher Chapman. Mrs. John C. Mendenhall will give two card parties Wednesday, Nov. 15. One will be in the afternoon and the other for gentlemen and ladies in the evening. Mrs. Martin W. Mansfield has issued invi-

tations for a card party Monday, Nov. 13, in honor of Mrs. Durbin, of Zanesville, O and Miss Emma Dresser, of Lafayette. Mr. Alfonso A. Rutis, special financial agent from Sao Paulo, Brazil, who is in atdance at the international congress at Philadelphia, will visit Mr. and Mrs. Ferd L. Mayer the first of next week.

Invitations have been issued for the Assemblies. They will be given Nov. 29, Dec. 36 and Feb. 13. The patronesses are Mrs. Augustus Coburn, Mrs. Henry C. Atkins, Mrs. Henry S. Fraser, Mrs. Jacquelin S. Holliday and Mrs. William Pirtle Herod. Mrs. Horace G. Caldwell was the hostess yesterday afternoon for a card party at her home in Woodruff Place. There were guests for ten tables, and pretty gifts were given to the successful contestants. The decorations were chrysanthemums and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell will give another card party this evening for the same

number of guests. The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church gave a large reception last night in the church parlors. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms. ostesses were Mrs. Wilmer Christian, Mrs. Charles N. Thompson, Mrs. Herbert Foltz, Mrs. Mary S. Taylor, Mrs. Frederick A. Joss, Mrs. Evans Woollen, Mrs. Voris, Mrs. W. Lilly, Mrs. J. S. Rogers and Mrs. John A. Butler. Refreshments were served

from daintily arranged tables. Miss Demia Townley gave a delightful card party last evening at her home on Broadway. The guests were Misses Edith mith, Elizabeth Dalton, Esther Haughey of Chicago, Mary Wilson, Ella Vonnegut, Nellie Bowman, Sarah Wilson, Ellen Bak-Anne Butler, Gertrude Wocher and Stella Adams and Messrs, Samuel Johnston, Charles Dalton, Samuel Pattison, George Pattison, Wood Hines, Albert Smith, Frederick Wasson, Raiph Lemcke, William Taylor and James Floyd. The decorations were

chrysanthemums. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baumgartner gave a large card party last evening. They were assisted in receiving and entertaining by Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boyd and Miss Bertha Rush, Miss Fanny White and Miss Allard. The house was prettily decorated, the two parlors in American Beauty roses, ferns and paims and the dining room in pink and tailors, 9 North Pennsylvania street.

white. There were ropes of lycopodium draped in loops around the parlors and dining room, and each loop was caught with asparagus. The chandeliers were also rimmed with asparagus. Mrs. Frances Le Feber presided at the punch bowl, which was placed in the reception hall. There were nineteen tables, and eight prizes of cut glass and china were given.

MARRIED SIXTY-SIX YEARS. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 3.-Last City Attorney Kern Says There Will evening in this city Mr. and Mrs. J. R. W

Allen celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were married in 1833 at Putnamville, then the most important town in this county, located on the old National road. They went to Salem, but later returned to this city and have resided in the same property for over sixty years. They have seen De Pauw University grow to its present proportions from the time the first cornerstone was laid in old Asbury College, and Mr. Allen has seen and attended every commencement of the university. The venerable bride and groom celebrated their golden wedding in 1883 and at each recurrence of the date their relatives arrange for them a quiet reception that is attended by friends, acquaintances and neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of ten, children, who are Jerome, Albert and Walter Allen, of this city; J. E. Allen, of Butie, Mont.; Will H. Allen, Mrs. J. K. Hawk and Mrs. Jennie Bovard, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. F. P. Hasty, of Muncie; Mrs. J. L. Rippetoe, of Trenton, Mo., and Mrs. O. H. Smith, of Maryville, Mo.

# THE SYMPHONY CONCERT

AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.

Huder's Drug Store The Work of the Orchestra Much Improved Over Preceding Seasons-The Music Greatly Enjoyed.

> The promoters of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra have reason to feel gratified at the success of the initial concert of the season, given last evening at English's Opera House. There was a large and brilliant audience, which listened to a programme not only of well-selected compositwo artists-Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood and Mr. Hugh McGibeny-whom it would be difficult to excel. Mr. Karl Schneider, the director, has brought about such a surpassing excellence over any previous concert that it is difficult to realize that it is practically the same orchestra that has been giving the symphony concerts for the past seasons. The thanks of the music-loving community are due to Mr. Schneider for his perseverance, for without it the concerts would not have been continued as they have been in the face of financial disaster for two seasons and only having a surplus last year, and for the introduction of the new music presented at the different concerts. Last night the music was that of the northland and the programme opened with the C minor symphony, No. 5, by Niels W. Gade. It was this symphony which brought fame to the composer. He wrote the symphony when quite young. The first performance took place in Leipsig, under the personal direction of Mendelssohn, in the

the notes of summer heard in the far north.

The finale was the brilliant part of the sym-

member of the orchestra belongs in Indian-

apolis. This is encouragement to the local

musicians and to students as well, for there

are quite a number of instruments in the

making of an orchestra which this city has

to borrow. After an intermission the or-

chestra played a bright, effective overture, "Rousland et Ludmilla," by M. J. Glinka.

gave her ample opportunity to show her unusual range of voice, for it not only re-

quires an alto singer, but one whose tones

command the register of the mezzo-soprano.

graciously responded with a ballad, "Ashes

of Roses," for which Mrs. S. L. Kiser

from the First Concerto for the violin, by

Paganini-Bezekirski. Mr. McGibeny has

not only talent but genius for his instru-

ment. He plays with feeling, sympathy and

warmth. He has his technique literally,

and also figuratively, at his finger's ends.

The concerto, with its tremendously diffi-

cult cadenza, was artistically accomplished,

and he, too, was recalled three times. For

an additional number he played the Moto Perpetuo by Franz Ries. It was a whirl-

wind of scintillating, sparkling tones, given

at wonderful speed and yet with the most

perfect control. To many in the audience it

was a revelation in violin playing, its men-

Mrs. Bloodgood sang two ballads, the first that tragic verse of Sidney Lanier's, "The

Trees and the Master," set to peculiar music

by George W. Chadwick, and the other the

lainty nocturne of the White Rose, by Eth-

elbert Nevin, for which Mrs. Kiser played

artistic accompaniments. The last two num-

bers were given by the orchestra, a "Kom-

arinskaja,"by Glinka. It sounded like a vil-

lage pastorale, in which the Norse melody was introduced and held in a most peculiar

setting of a single phrase, which was re-

reated again and again, now loud, now soft,

by a few instruments and then by many,

over and over again. The other was "Scenes

de Ballet, Op. 5, No. 3," by Glazounow, also

a pleasing composition. It was the decided

expression of the audience, as it left the

theater, that the concert was a remarkable

advance over any yet given, and all were

Chickamanga Commission's Report.

A final report will be made in a few weeks

by the Indiana Chickamauga Commission,

which is composed of J. H. McConnell, of

Logansport, and J. R. Carnahan, of this

city. The report will be printed and will

contain views from the Chicgamauga battle-

make a book of about 500 pages. It will

field and will show that 3,000 Indiana sol-

diers were killed in the battle. One-eighth

of Indiana's loss in the civil war, it is

Indiana fired the first shot. Forty monu-

Mine Workers to Meet.

The announcement of the annual conven-

tion of United Mine Workers of America,

to be held in this city the third Monday of

January, has been made. About eight hun-

dred delegates will attend. During the same

week about three hundred mine owners and

operators will meet here to consider their

interests. The week following the delegates

and mine owners will meet in joint ses-

sion for the purpose of adjusting their dif-

A Supplemental Mortgage.

yesterday filed with the Marion county

recorder a supplemental mortgage for \$1,-

600,000. The instrument is supplemental to

he mortgage filed by the company last

January for \$6,000,000. The mortgage is given

to the Old Colony Company, of Boston, and

covers additional property acquired by the

mortgage in January.

company since the execution of the original

The Central Union Telephone Company

laimed, was sustained in this battle, when

enthusiastic over the entire programme.

Mr. McGibeny was given a cordial

played the accompaniment.

most incredible

winter of 1842-43. Some critics have been result in practically doubling the supply. because of the stoppage of the present pleased to say that the work is not a symwaste in consumption. phony and prefer to call it a symp Regarding what action may be expected from the Council, or at least the Repubpoem or a Norseland fantasie. As it was given last evening it will be generally conlican members of it. Chairman Crall said ceded that both terms fit it admirably. It last night that he was not disposed to inis full of poetry and the orchestra respondterfere with any plan the administration might have to secure more gas for the beauty and sentiment in the music was acpeople, and while he was not in favor of centuated by the musicians. The "modmeters, yet if it could be shown that meters could be operated so that the ordibe said to represent morning on one of the nance pressure of four ounces could be se-cured without additional expense he would fjords, where the mist velis the surrounding country. Everything is enveloped, and vote for meters, but that otherwise he was through this murmuring of tones comes the opposed to meters and anything else which faint but well-defined theme of the Norseman. At its conclusion even Mr. Schneider gave his approval to the instrumentalists would make gas a luxury. Harold Megrew took the same view, exand the audience applauded heartily. The ought to begin some sort of legal action second movement is the scherzo, and it was as charming as the first. So delicate and light was it that it seemed as if it must be to compel the companies to furnish sufficient gas, and if "Taggart found he couldn't do

The third part, "andantino gradieso," was in thoughtful mood, with the theme hidden must insist on gas or no pay," said he, "and that, too, without meters.' in the simplest and sweetest of harmonies. THE REPORT IN FULL. phony, and it was announced by the sudder The report, which was signed by E. B. peating of drums. The manner in which Martindale, John S. Lazarus, James R. this last movement was worked out was im-Ross, I. S. Gordon and John T. Brush for pressive. The expression was joyous hroughout. The symphony was a splendid the Board of Trade and C. E. Coffin, H. T. evidence of the capabilities of the orchestra, Hearsey and John M. Spann for the Com-With the exception of twelve players brought from Cincinnati to assist, every

mercial Club, was as follows: "The Indiana natural gas field contains approximately 3,700 square miles. Of this about 1,200 square miles has been abandoned and about 1,000 square miles is worthless for piping. The territory from which gas is now being piped in appreciable quanti-ties contains about 1,350 square miles. The only virgin territory remaining is a bit, to Mrs. Bloodgood's first song was the aria from "Joan d'Arc," by Tschaikowski. This which all the large pipe lines are now pointed, of about 150 square miles where Madison, Delaware and Grant counties come together.

field gathering information and spending Her voice is full, rich, flexible, and she uses it easily and with much taste. So well did it gratify the audience that the singer was recalled three times, and finally she nearly a week in taking rock pressures with "The pressure in the territory now supplying pipe lines varies from 125 to 200 pounds. In the virgin territory new and unconnected wells show from 175 to 210 pounds. "The pressures given us by the Indianapwhen he appeared to play the allegro

"Your committee traveled throughout the

olis Gas Company (first column) and by the consumers Gas Trust Company column) as being the averages of their wells on the date mentioned are: Jan. 1, 1889......293 pounds 294 pounds 286 pounds Jan. 1, 1890......284 pounds Jan. 1, 1891............276 pounds Jan. 1, 1892......271 pounds 273 pounds 266 pounds 257 pounds Jan. 1, 1894......247 pounds pounds Jan. 1, 1895......228 pounds 235 pounds 223 pounds 203 pounds 177 pounds Jan. 1, 1897..........200 pounds Jan. 1, 1899......154 pounds 132 pounds "The condition of much of the field is indicated by the fact that the so-called 'gas

cities' are now piping their gas. Anderson pipes eighteen miles; Muncie, twelve miles; Kokomo, twenty-five miles: Marion, eight miles. Besides the enormous draft within the field, pipe lines, varying from six to twelve inches in diameter, carry gas outside the field for both manufacturing and domestic purposes to Indianapolis, Crawforosville, Thorntown, Lebanon, Frankfort, Lafayette, Logansport, Peru, Huntington, Warren, Bluffton, Fort Wayne, Decatur, Portland, Winchester, Richmond Connersville, Hope, Shelbyville, Chicago and fifteen Ohio cities, not to mention the small

towns along the routes. THE INDIANAPOLIS SUPPLY. . "The next inquiry is whether the two Indianapolis companies are making available for consumption here as much of the gas the field as could reasonably be expected "After most careful investigation we are of the opinion that there is absolutely no foundation for the charge that either of the companies has been withholding a single foot of the gas at its command with its

present equipment. "We believe that the Consumers' Gas its territory with great wisdom and energy -has done in this regard substantially everything that could have been done. Most of the virgin territory is now controlled by ments and seventy-six markers have been it, and in the developed territory it is in erected by the commission. company piping gas from the field. Leases and pipe lines are now such that there is very little indeed that any company can do toward bettering its condition as to terri-

> "The Consumers' Gas Trust Company has abandoned 152 wells for failure to produce gas, has drilled forty-two this year, and now has 293 gas producers. The Indianapolis Gas Company has abandoned 102 wells, has drilled twelve this year (thirty more being reported as under contract), and now has 217 gas producers. "The delivery of the Consumers' Gas Company's gas will be aided this winter by

> compressors of 5,500-horse power, and that of the other company's gas by compressors of 3,200-horse power. "The twelve-inch main and the two teninch mains of the Indianapolis Gas Company and the sixteen-inch main and the eight-inch main of the other company are, in our opinion, inadequate for bringing to Indianapolis a supply sufficient under the present condition of the field and the present methods of consumption. The laying of additional mains would, however, be enormously expensive, and, from the investor's point of view, wholly unwarranted. Whether an enormous investment, sure to be un-

involves, we think, consideration of the present methods of consumption in Indian-

"We are firmly convinced that more than half the gas brought to Indianapolis is wasted, and that more than enough was brought last winter and will be brought this winter to supply the needs of all present consumers, under proper methods of con-sumption. We believe the companies ought not to be required to make unremunerative investments to bring hither twice the necessary gas. Before large investments are required in a business which, at best, will continue but a few years, attention should be given to stopping the inexcusable waste of the gas already brought to our city. That waste can be stopped in one way only, and that is by the universal use of meters. "It is objected that the use of meters here and not in other cities drawing from In-The long-expected report of the subcomdiana will not appreciably conserve the sup-ply in the field. This is largely, though not mitee of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club on the natural gas condition of wholly, true. It is largely true for the rea-Indianapolis was made yesterday noon to son that, even under proper methods of consumption. Indianapolis would need to the joint committee representing the two draw all that she could from the field durorganizations. In effect it recommends the ing the cold months. It is not wholly true introduction of meters and suggests an ex- for the reason that, under proper methods of consumption, Indianapolis would not need to draw all that she now draws from perimental rate of 10 cents a thousand feet. The report was received without comment the field during the warm months. Further, the hope may be ventured, in this connecof any kind and it was decided to send tion, that the use of meters here would lead copies of it to the directors of both ortheir use at other points in the State. where the present wasteful contract system ganizations for their action at regular has led to conditions similar to those confronting us. However, while it is doubtful Albert Sahm, who is a member of the whether the adoption of the meter system committee and undoubtedly reflects the here would very considerably prolong the field supply or increase the supply available for Indianapolis, yet it would result in an equitable distribution of our present supply. sentiments of the city administration, did not raise any verbal objections to the report at yesterday's meeting, but said that The proposition is not that by the use of meters here the supply could be increased sufficiently for our needs under present ing will be done by him, however, until methods of consumption, but rather that by the use of meters the present supply, the return of Mayor Taggart to-day or tounincreased, would be sufficient for morrow. Controller Johnson, while unwillneeds under the improved methods of con-sumption which self-interest would dictate. ing to discuss what the administration pro-In this latter proposition we have implicit posed to do, intimated that it would stick

UNDER BOTH SYSTEMS. "By personal investigation in several cities, and by much correspondence with many others, we have gathered a great mass of data for comparison between the cost of gas under the contract system and under the meter system. The former system has been abandoned for the latter in have been very satisfactory to consumers. Twenty-five cents per thousand is the gen-

significant. "Our conclusion is that gas consumed at companies could not fairly be asked to sell | tal, 731. iently at a less rate. 'We recognize, however, the unsatisfac-

eral rate, the exceptions being few and in-

toriness of comparisons between differing conditions in other cities and a hypothetical condition in this city. We, therefore, recmmend that the two companies be required to install, at their expense, and consumers to accept, meters which shall be subject to test at all times by a public official employed for that purpose, and that, for the present, the existing ordinance rate of 10 cents per thousand be charged. A few months' experience of the use of gas through meters at 10 cents a thousand (a rate which under proper methods of consumption will indubitably result in decreased rather than increased gas bills) will afford a basis for an equitable and permanent adjustment. In the consideration of that experience it should, of course, be borne in mind that the inducement to economy would not be so great at 10 cents as at 20. "We deprecate the suggestion that con-tract rates be reduced, believing that such

reduction would not ameliorate present conditions, but would only increase the existing inequities. That serious inequities exist there is, of course, no denying. Consumers ought not to have to pay for gas which they do not receive, but we submit that there is no way of measuring what they do not receive except by measuring what they do re-ceive. Meters is the only solution. "We express our cordial thanks to Mr. J. C. Leach, state natural gas supervisor, for his invaluable aid.

"Respectfully submitted,
"E. B. Martindale, James R. Ross, I. S. Gordon, John S. Lazarus and John T. Brush, for the Board of Trade. C. E. Coffin, H. T. Hearsey and John M. Spann, for the Commercial Club.'

#### CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Frederick W. Chislett is ill in Pittsburg

'The Girls' Industrial School will meet in the courthouse this afternoon. A case of smallpox was reported yester-day to the State Board of Health from Union township, in Vanderburg county. Rev. R. V. Hunter will speak at the meet-ing of the Murphy Gospel Temperance League in Shover's Hall to-morrow afterwhat was necessary he ought to step aside and allow the Council to do something. We noon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. John G. Wishard, of Teheran, Persia, will speak on present conditions in Persia at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Major Alex. M. Damon, the general secretary of the Salvation Army at Chicago, will speak in the Salvation Armory Hall

to-morrow afternoon and evening. According to a message from Dr. J. N. Hurty, who is in Minneapolis, the next meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in this city. To-morrow evening the Rev. Mr. Philputt of Central Christian Church, will begin a series of sermons, "Minor Prophets." His first subject will be "The Place of Prophecy

n Ancient Israel." Dr. William A. Quayle will lecture this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Meridia a-street Church. His subject will be, "Why I Love Browning." This is the second lecture in he Meridian-street Church course.

The general committee of the Red Men's street pageant desires to thank the business for the way they illuminated their places of business along the line of march on the night of the parade, Oct. 17. Mr. Frank Z. Maffey has removed studio to No. 22 Pembroke Arcade, and has issued invitations for a musical opening to | Hampton, 179; Ryse, 121; Reger, 145; Miller, | be given to-day. Mr. Maffey has taught the 111: Jackson, 122: Lambold, 125; Kopp, 110; State, Kossifontein and Jagersfontein, from they are called, the blue ground running anjo, guitar and mandolin for many years and is well known by the musical public. The Indianapolis Ministers' Association will meet in the Meridian-street M. E Church on Monday at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. A. J. Hildreth, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. will read a paper on "The Young Men's Home." The special committee, Dr. R. V. Hunter, chairman, to divide the city in relation to pastoral supervision, will report.

## A Distinguished Party.

Senor Ignacio M. Mariscal, secretary of foreign affairs of Mexico, together with the secretary of finance and a party of prominent citizens of the Mexican Republic, will leave New York on the Pennsylvania Rail- | ties, and was, therefore, entirely devoid of road at 1 o'clock this afternoon on a special train and will reach Indianapolis about noon to-morrow on their way West.

# Arrest of Jake Shonnburg.

Jake Shonnburg, who claims to live at Evansville, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Asch and Dugan and is charged with loitering. Shonnbufg has served several terms in prison, once from Evansville for burglary and once from Jeffersonville. It is said he is now wanted at Jeffersonville prison for a violation of a parole.

Dinner for Col. Smith. Col. Harry B. Smith, county auditor, was the guest of his employes last night at a theater party and a dinner afterward at the

## Khaki Cloth.

London Telegraph. Fifteen hundred tailors, male and female have been busy at the Royal military clothing establishment, Pimlico, making what reporters will persist in calling "kharki" suits or our brave soldiers. It is a strange sight Trust Company has selected and acquired | we are told, and, in its way, as wonderful as the getting ready of the 100 big transports which have been chartered and mustered, or of the countless tons of ammunition put on board of them, to see the wagonloads of "kharki" uniforms go off to the different depots. Only, why should the word be misspelt? "Khaki"-not "kharki"-is a Persian name, which means earthy, or dust-like-the color of dried mud. Khaki-pa is "dust of the feet," and to "become dust' is khak shudan. The name and the tint have been borrowed from India, where fakirs, and peasants, and

nunters, and soldiers alike obtain from the bark of the babul tree a dye which gives the earthen hue to callco or linen, so useful for concealment, for rough usage and for keeping a neat and cleanly appearance. A Soft Reply. Harper's Bazaar.

"is Latin a dead language?

my son," replied Mr. Busyman. "What did

it die of, pa?" "I don't know, my son," said Mr. Busyman, with a sigh. "I fancy

school.

said Willie, on returning from

it was talked to death." Dearest Place. Ohio State Journal. "Home is the dearest place on earth," remarked Bilkins to Wilkins.

quit housekeeping and went to board." remunerative, can reasonably be exacted, Young & McMurray, Tailors, 42 N. Penn. st.

"Yes," replied Wilkins, "that's why

IN THE CONTESTS BEING WAGED IN THE MARION COUNTY LEAGUE.

Some Interesting Games Are Played-The Nonpareils Win Two Out of Three Games-The Independents.

Standing Marion County League. Clubs. Oneida ......11 Oriental ...... Nonparell .....

The Marion County League bowlers had their night last evening, and some interesting games were rolled. At the Independent Turner alleys the Oneidas and Apollos contested and the former won the three games. But this was not done with the ease that the Oneida men had figured upon. They had to change men in every game in order to get better results. The Apollo boys bowled good games, but they played in hard luck in making splits. In the last game the two teams were tied at the end of the fifth frame, but Williams, Brown and Eyles did good work for the Oneidas and pulled the

liams had the best average in the series. Marion alleys and the Nonpareils won two all their troubles. The attack on Kimberof the three games. They all rolled below ley was not expected so soon by the Entheir average in the second contest and the glish, but by it the Boers seem to say: Centrals had little trouble in coming out victorious. Hitz, of the Nonpareils, did some good work by making the 5-7 and 5-10 Kimberley." spares. The best scores were made in the last game, when the Nonpareils piled up 814 Ohio and Pennsylvania almost universally, against their opponents. The Orientais took and in some Indiana cities. The results all three of the games from the Stone Pal- after all is said most outsiders regard the noise and clamor made by the clergyman or ace on the Oneida alleys. The individual scores were as follows:

#### Oneidas Vs. Apollos.

Oneida-Hopkins, 139; Wi.nams, 199; O'Con-20 cents a thousand through economical ap- nor, 112; Brown, 147; Eyies, 167. Total, 764. this talk of meters is 'tommy-rot' and pliances will be as cheap as gas at our presthere's no use beating about the bush with ent contract rates, and that the Indianapolis ner, 111; Kaufman, 153; Hendricks, 163. To-

Oneida-Brown, 152; Williams, 192; Dunnmeyer, 124; Orn, 170; Eyles, 183. Total, 821. Apolio-Hansing, 158; Reimer, 165; Gant-ner, 124; Kautman, 159; Hendricks, 186. Total,

-Third Game -Nonpareil Vs. Centrals. -First Game .-

Nonpareil-Bogardus, 151; Weber, 151; Mansfield, 165; Hitz, 155; Elliott, 131. Total, Central-Baase, 170; Stewart, 130; Land 124; Aren, 98; Phillips, 103. Total, 625. -Second Game .-Nonparell-Bogardus, 129; Weber, 124; Mansheld, 117; Hitz, 128; Elliott, 141. Total,

Central-Baase, 141; Stewart, 138; Land 186; Smith, 174; Richwein, 126. Total, 765. -Third Game .-Nonpareil-Bogardus, 198; Weber, 140; Hitz, 197; Elliott, 154; Hadley, 125. Total, Central-Baase, 106; Stewart, 172; Land 143; Smith, 140; Richwein, 157. Total, 728.

-First Game .-Oriental-Herrman, 132; Hoffman, Heede, 173; Nigger, 156; Youngman, Total, 761. Stone Palace-Walsifer, 156; Spangenberg, 125; Rugenstein, 125; Jans, 172; Groff, 160. Total, 738.

Oriental Vs. Stone Palace.

Oriental-Herrman, 172; Hoffman, Heede, 170; Nigger, 169; Youngman, Total, 771 Stone Palace-Walsifer, 133; Spangenberg, 47; Rugenstein, 113; Jans, 156; Groff, 149.

Total, 698. Oriental-Herrman, 163; Hoffman, 12; Heede, 150; Nigger, 148; Mussman, 13. Total, Stone Palace-Walsifer, 161; Spangenberg,

113; Jans, 137; Groff, 146; Lother, 145. Total. Standing Independent League. Wor. Lost. Clubs. Prospect ...... Dewey ..... awton ..... Meteor ..... United States .....0

In the games between the Citys Meteors in the Independent League, which were played on the Washington alleys last

night, the City team won both contests by

#### good margins. The individual scores were as follows: City Vs. Meteors.

-First Game .-City-Zearing, 117; Lewis, 134; Williams, 25; Lingenfelter, 127; Meyers, 135; Moore, 16; Rosasco, 120; F. Painter, 161; Kearney, Urmiston, 149. Total, 1,381. Meteor-Koehling, 104; Hartley, 99; Hampton, 136; Ryse, 148; Reger, 170; Miller, 142; Jackson, 142; Lambold, 129; Kopp, 127; Ruinking, 113. Total, 1,300.

-Second Game.-City-Zearing, 154; Lewis, 159; Williams Lingenfelter, 133; Meyers, 104; Moore, Rosasco, 141; F. Painter, 141; Kearney, Urmiston, 138. Total, 1,374. Meteor-Koehling, 135; Hartley, Ruinking, 126. Total, 1,175

#### NEW GERMAN CIVIL CODE. A Complete Revolution in the Laws of the Empire.

On Jan. 1, 1900, a great revolution will be

effected in the laws of Germany. On that

day the civil code of the land will be put into operation. What does this signify? Since the close of the fifteenth century Germany has been the land of documentary right. The Roman judicial code was recognized as common law; while all legal procedure distinctly native in its origin was confined to certain districts and municipaliimperial significance in the wider sense. The civil code of the land was represented by the Corpus Juris Civilis, a Latin work entirely incomprehensible to the layman. The composition of the new civil code of Germany is only to a very limited extent | public. Roman in its origin. The system is compiled principally from the various provincial codes before mentioned, and notably from those of Prussia and Saxony. As to content, also, the new code distinctly betokens common law of Rome. But these various national or provincial systems have been more complete stage of development, National law, as used in its former narrow sense, has become transformed into imperial law, designed to dominate the life of the entire German people, and subjected in turn to the influence of the nation at large. German science also will at last forsake the old Roman documentary law, and will concentrate its energies upon the elucidation and elaboration of the civil code. Science and practice will become reunited. As the decadence of German-and the adoption of Roman -law was once caused by the downfall of German imperialism, so the revival of native law is again contemporaneous with the re-establishment of the imperial dignity. The German empire emanated from the state of Prussia, and the civil code likewise owes its origin to Prussian legislation. The contents, while distinctively German in their essence, are characterized throughout by a thoroughly modern spirit.

To whom may this modern spirit traced, and to whom the spirit of our new civil law attributed? To none other than the merchant. It was among the commercial element of the cities that the power arose which eventually crushed the spirit of feudalism. Similarly, the merchant may not inaptly be called "the father of the civil code of Germany. The code is not popular in form. Like ev-

ery work of its kind, it will be somewhat obscure to the layman. It treats of abstract cases, and deals in abstract terms incomprehensible to the uninitiated. In sense and content, however, the civil code is strictly in accord with the popular spirit. It accommodates itself in every way to the commercial activity of the time; and on opening its pages we feel that we are entering upon the world of to-day. In it we behold, as if reflected in a great mirror, the financial enterprise and other splendld activities of our age.

#### Schurz's Mistakes. Philadelphia Press.

The New York Evening Post, referring to were based "upon misconception or misinformation or half information." Exactly; turn with what seems to them untold and that is what is the matter with wealth, to buy a wife and set up housekeep-

most characteristic thing in Carl Schurz's entire career has been these attacks on Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and other public men based on "misconception or misinforma-Sooner or later he admits to some extent his mistakes, as he has done in the case of Lincoln, and will do if he lives long enough in the case of McKinley. His kaleidoscopic political changes are due to the same tendency to go off "halfcocked" without full knowledge of what he is talking about. That he finally gets correct information and conceptions is no excuse for his dissemination of misinformation and vile slanders due to false conceptions. Such men are dangerous in proportion to their influence. Fortunately Carl Schurz

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S WEALTH

is so well known to the nation that his in-fluence is nil. The people never know whether or not he has yet got correct in-

formation and has formed correct concep-

THE WAR-REST TERRITORY.

Part Played by the Rich Kimberley Diamond Mines in Bringing on the Present Trouble.

The Boers besieging Kimberley and Cecil game out by a good margin. Hendricks Rhodes-or had we not better say, Cecil made the best score of the evening in the Rhodes and Kimberley? For it is an open games by rolling 200 in the last game. Wil- secret that the Boers would pay handsomely if they could get Rhodes into their power. The Nonparells and Centrals played on the to them the cause and impersonation of

"You want our gold fields in the Transvaal. We will take your diamond mines at

There doubtless are many questions at issue between the British and the Boers, but question very much as this threat puts it. The British wanted to control the gold whom may know nothing of alcohol; the fields as they do the diamond mines, and they intend to accomplish their purpose, while the Boers say:

thought of coming and have the first right

The history of the diamond mines may furnish some clew to an understanding of the situation, if nothing more. Diamond dealers say that the precious gems have increased 75 per cent, since the beginning of er, 156; Orn, 148; Eyies, 173. Total, 831.

Apollo—Hansing, 122; Reimer, 136; Long, 152; Kaufman, 152; Hendricks, 200. Total, furnishing from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the 795. diamonds sold. Even more could be put on the market, but the mines are controlled by the richest trust on earth, which limits

the output so as to keep up prices. Yet the discovery of diamonds in South Africa goes back only a little more than thirty years. One day in 1867 the children of a Boer farmer, who lived on a farm seventeen hours' ride west of Hopetown, on the bank of the Orange river, were playing with some stones they had found in its bed. An ostrich hunter, named O'Reilly, happened to pass, and the Boer farmer, Van Niekerk, called his attention to an especially brilliant stone that a Griqua boy had found. O'Reilly was startled. He scratched on a pane of glass with the stone, and immediately decided that he had a diamond in

his hand. He promised the Boer half of whatever it proved to be worth, and wanted to follow up the search at once. After many wanderings he went to an English physician in Graham's Town, a Dr. Atherstone, who was the first to recognize the great value of his "find." He recognized it as a diamond in a moment, and estimated its weight at 21 3-16 carats. A little later this stone was sold to Sir Philip Wodehouse, then Governor of Cape Colony, for \$2,500. O'Reilly soon brought another stone from the same locality, which weighed 8% carats, and it was sold to the same person for \$1,000. One of the most beautiful of the South African diamonds later came from Van Niekerk's farm, on Orange river, the so-called "Star of South Africa," weighing 831/2 carats, found by a Kaffir. The brilliant later cut therefrom came into possession of

the Earl of Dudley for \$125,000. INRUSH OF MINERS. Immediately after the first report of these discoveries the Orange river was crowded with white, black and yellow Europeaus, Kaffirs and Hottentots, and here and there they succeeded in finding a few diamonds. Thence the search spread to the bed of the River Vaal, and here, on the property of the Berlin Missionary Society, at Pniel, camps were pitched and the work began in earnest. In 1870 new diamond diggings were discovered, again by children playing with stones. This was not on the banks of the rivers, but on the high tableland where their existence had not been suspected. It was on the farm of Du Toits Pan, between the Vaal and the Modder rivers. It was in the mud which had been used to build his house that the children saw a shining object, and dug out a diamond. In pulling up a plant another child found a diamond weighing eighty carats clinging to the roots.

The richest mine of all, however, was found in July, 1871, on the Kolesberg-Kopje. The old mines were abandoned, and then

came De Beers New Rush. The town of Kimberley was later founded in the neighborhood of this mine, being named after the British secretary of the colony at that time, Lord Kimberley, and the mine was known formed by the tremendous heat generated as the Kimberley mine. Later some small at the time of the eruption. In fact, the which some of the diamonds of the first water have since been taken.

The confusion and disorder of the frenzied fortune hunters was tremendous, and political confusion followed in the claim of the Orange Free States to Kimberley and the mines around it. The British government held that this was British territory, and to make its claim good purchased the claim of an old Griqua chief to this land.

the umpire. He decided in favor of Great Britain, and meanwhile, with a huge rush, thousands of miners had come into the country. The Free State protested against the decision in vain, for England claimed that its power was necessary to preserve order, and the Free State was obliged to accept \$450,000 for its claim. This incident aid their brothers of the South African Re- | valuable, and the pure white rank next. Several of the wiser miners began to combine for the formation of companies to pur-

chase machinery that they might go to the deeper levels, where the famous ground" lay, filled with diamonds. By 1885 a victory of the national system over the many of these companies were at work, and was quite a diamond itself. then a further combination of their interests took place in the formation of the De elevated by the new code to a higher and | Beers Consolidated Company, Limited. The moving spirits in this combination were the redoubtable Barney Barnato and Cecil Rhodes. Under the able financial management of the latter this company now pays a dividend of ten millions annually on nominal capital of twenty millions. The latest improvements in mining machinery have been, of cour the best engineers are eng and in conducting the work. The "yellow earth" of the surface in which the early prospectors found their wealth has been dug through and the "blue ground" is being worked to unprecedented depths. This peculiar formation appears to be practically inexhaustible, for soundings have never been able to get beyond it.

> METHODS OF MINING. Nowhere else on the earth is this peculiar blue quartz to be found, so it has been called kimberlite. It is very hard, but alters and softens under moisture and air. The the large companies haul the blue ground to the surface and spread it out to disintegrate naturally. It is spread out on ing around the cheerful apartment, "it's floors surrounded by armed guards night and day, and there it is first harrowed by two engines some 500 yards apart dragging the harrows over it. There it stays for six months or a year. and is then sent to the crushing works, where it is washed and rolled by machinery

harrow are called hard blue, are picked out by hand and carefully treated separately, for large stones are sometimes in these masses of rock. The work in the mines is done chiefly by Kaffirs, who wield the drills and use the dynamite for the blasting with little inconvenience. They are engaged for a speci fied number of weeks, during which they are kept in a well-guarded compound, fed Carl Schurz's attack on Lincoln during the and, if ill, treated by the company. Only civil war, says that it and similar attacks | at the end of their term of service are they paid and permitted to leave, when they re-

# **DR. HILLIS EXTOLS WHISKEY**

ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST EMINENT MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

HIS VIEWS STIR STATE MEDICAL AS-

SOCIATION. Gives It First Place as a Drug in the Field of Therapeuties, and Refers Slightingly to Its Enemies.

New York Sun, Oct. 25. The New York State Medical Association began its sixteenth annual meeting at the Academy of Medicine yesterday. Physicians from all parts of the State were present. Dr. Thomas J. Hillis, of this city, stirred up some discussion by a paper on alcohol. Alcohol, he said, was of many kinds. As an ingredient in alcoholic drinks, it is not necessarily harmful. New whiskey he de-

nounced as unfit for use. "It is the quality of the alcoholic product, not its quantity, that should be con-

demned." Dr. Hillis put alcohol first among general stimulants and heart tonics, and said that it was an excellent food in many cases where other foods could not be retained. He then paid his respects to the temperance people in the following manner:

"The man is justified who, feeling insecure, puts up a lightning rod to protect his house; so is the man who cannot handle alcohol in a rational manner equally justified in taking a pledge and attaching himself to a temperance society. There he will have an opportunity with the others to put himself on exhibition as a weakling and a person without moral strength or resolution, but he has no right to denounce alcohol because of his weakness any more than he should a lamppost which he was unfortunate enough to run foul of when under the influence of his potation. The physician above all men must not be frightened away from his obligation to his patient by the the temperance orator, the former of latter too much. It is difficult to contemplate without pity the position of these poor men, conscripts from the medical profession and others assembled in the moral "We were here centuries before you blockhouse, unconscious that no war exists, but who are fighting for principles that have been conceded, and deaf to the bugie blast of common sense which demai reconciliation and reunion as a common

> "Alcohol is a form of food already di-"It has a place on the sideboard and it must have a place in the sick room until we discover another agent more efficient and able to supplant it by virtue of its availability and physiological action. No such agent, however, has yet been discovered. the opinions of others to the contrary not-

> withstanding.' Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the purest alcoholic stimulant known to the medical profession. No sick room or hospital should be without it. Over 7,000 doctors, who believe as Dr. Hillis does, prescribe and recommend it; it is also used in nearly every prominent hospital exclusively. Write for our interesting book of information. We will send you a copy free for the asking. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Roches-

# ..AT BLOCK'S TO-DAY ..

Sale of Hosiery and Underwear HOSE FOR LADIES, in lace lisle; they come in black, red and purple, full fashioned, double heels and toes, 39c Hermsdorf dye, 50c quality...... HOSE FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, fine ribbed, fleece-lined, double heels and toes, full seamless, fast blacks, 17c 121/2C HOSE FOR LADIES, fine mace cotton, full regular made, Hermsdorf fast blacks, high spliced heel and toes, extra heavy 15c double soles, 2lc quality ..... HOSE FOR BOYS, heavy bicycle kind, seamless fast black, extra heavy, double

knees, heels and toes, 15c qual- 10c ity ..... UNION SUITS FOR LADIES, about wool, Oneita make, in gray only, silk and ribbon-trimmed neck and front, 98c \$1.25 quality ..... VESTS AND PANTS FOR LADIES, in jersey ribbed, fleece-lined, either cream

or ecru color, vests silk-taped neck, 38c pants button on the side, 50c quality. UNION SUITS FOR CHILDREN, in ecru, fleece-lined, button down the front, 25c drop back, all sizes ..... VESTS AND PANTS FOR MISSES, in fleece lined, vests silk taped neck, 25c good, heavy quality, all sizes......

## The Wm. H. Block Co.

ing in their home, some weeks' journey All kinds of precautions are taken to pre vent them from stealing diamonds which they find while at work. As each man leaves the mine he must strip to the skin and submit to a search of mouth, ears and nose. Even if he were to swallow a diamond he would be caught. The companies try to prevent stealing by offering premiums for the finding of large stones, but, strange to say, all of the precautions have not prevented the largest diamonds from reaching

the market through private persons. The diggings at Kimberley have done much to explain the formation of the diamond itself, for kimberlite is recognized by all authorities as being of eruptive origin, and the diamond in it must have been mines look like chimneys, or "pipes," as down toward the center of the earth like huge water pipe

The depth of the mines is very great, a level in the Kimberley being 1,520 feet down and in the De Beers, 1,200 feet. Most of the mining now is done under ground by galleries running to the central shaft. This prevents many accidents, and is a great economy in space and time. To give some idea. of the amount of work done in these mines, The British referred the matter for arbitration, notwithstanding the protest of the Orange Free State, making a British officer mite, 65,100 feet (121-3 miles) of fuse and 32,-500 fuse caps were used. This mine never yields less than nine hundred pounds of dia-monds annually, washing 2,409,030 tons of

blue ground for them. The sorting of the stones is an art and science in one. Good eyes and judgment are necessary. Here are found some with deep tints of brown, pink and yellow, which are has not been forgotten by the Free State | most valuable, being classified as fancy Boers, and is no small incentive to them to | stones. Those with light shades are least The largest diamond ever found in the world was discovered here in 1893, and is known as Excelsior. It weighed 971% carats, and was discovered at Jagersfontein. It far surpassed the De Beers, found some time before, which weighed only 4281/2 carats, yet

A Traveling Vocabulary.

It's a mistake to suppose that one must speak the language of the country in which he travels. A woman not long ago went through Italy successfully with just three Italian phrases at her command-"How much? "Too much," and

"What's the name of that church?" He Did. Chicago Tribune. "Whenever she asks me to do anything." sollloquized Mr. Meeker, pensively, "I al-

"Yes," said Mrs. Meeker, who happened along in time to overhear him. "Whenever I ask you to do anything you always go and do it like a fool."

ways go and do it, like a fool.

because you seem to be in clover.'

Outward Sign. They call me a grass widow, I suppose, said the still young and handsome woman, bitterly, "because I don't wear weeds!" replied the envious neighbor, look-

